WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

REVIVING EXCITING SCENES

REUNION OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A Distinguished Meeting at the Republican National League-Eloquent Addresses by Senator Sherman and

Just thirty-two years ago to-day, after an exciting contest lasting over two months, Gen. Nathaniel P. Bauks, member of Congress from Massachusetts, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the thirty-fourth Congress This was the most memorable election ever held in the House, except that in which, after a protracted struggle, John Quircy Adams, then a member of the House—having served as President—ascended to the clerk's desk, and, taking the gavel from that official's hand, proceeded to call the roll and organize the House. Before the advent of the Republican

Before the advent of the Republican party Gen. Banks had been an old line Whig, but was afterward numbered among the founders of the formar.

At the time of his election to the Speakership there was much contuston and turmoll in the politics of the country. The complexion of the House at that time was made up of 79 administration Democrats, 117 anti-slavery Whigs, Republicans, and Know Nothings, and 37 pre-slavery Whigs and Know Nothings, and 37 pre-slavery Whigs and requiring 117 votes to elect. A majority of the anti-slavery Whigs favored Gen. Banks for Speaker, but could not concentrate their suffer strength upon him. Finally, after 132 ballots had been taken, a caucus of the leading spirits of all parties in opposition was held, and it was agreed that the candidate receiving the most votes on the next ballot should be declared elected. Gen. Banks received 103 votes on this ballot and was chosen Speaker.

In the large

last evening was assembled a very large party of distinguished gentlemen. Accorded to the places of honor were Gen. Banks and the attending survivors of the famous Congress whose deels they were about to recall, and whose history was to be rewritten after a lapse of a third of a century. The following, who were members of the thirty-fourth Congress, were present: Gen. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; Will Cumback, Indians: A. H. Gragin, New Hampshire; Guy R. Pelton, Russell Sage, James S. T. Stranahan, and Abram Wakeman, New York; John Sherman, Ohlo; Galusha A. Grow and James H. Campbell, Pennsylvanis; Justin S. Morrill, Vermont; Thomas T. Flagler, New York. Amortill, Vermont; Thomas T. Flagler, New York. James Bishop, John J. Perry, Malue; Calvin C. Chaffee, Massachusetts; Lenus B. Cummins, Massachusetts; Chauncey L. Knapp, Massachusetts; Timothy Davis, Massachusetts; Mark Trofton, Massachusetts; John J. Penro, Matteson, New York; F. E. Spliner, New York; John A. Bingham, Ohlo; John R. Eddy, Pennsylvania; John J. Pearce, Pennsylvania; Lemuel Todd, Pennsylvania; Edward Dodd, New York.

Scattered among the audience were mem. AUDIENCE ROOM OF THE LEAGUE HOUSE

Lemuel Todd, Pennsylvania; Edward Dodd, New York.

Scattered among the audience were members of the present and other Congresses, who had come eager to imbibe some of the enthusism of the veterans of the Republican party and desirous of living in the gloribus recollections of the past.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. E. F. Beale, president of the League, and who presided during the evening. He introduced the central figure of the evening, GEN, NATHAS EL P. BANKS, OF MASSACHU-SELTS.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded him must have reminded him somewhat of the wild enthusiasm at the time of his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Feb. 2, 1856. In an eloquent address Gen. Banks referred to the exciting times of that period, the long and bitter struggle for the supremacy, the continuous session of the House for nine weeks, and the florce partianship generated during the contest. It was the beginning of the struggle for the continued supremacy or the total abolition of slavery in the United States. On one side was ranged freedom and liberty, on the other slavery and oppression. The mixed character of the House, composed as it was of Republicaus, Whigs, Americans, and Dem-Republicans, Whigs, Americans, and Democrats, made the contest uncertain and prolonged the struggle. No compromise could be effected; none of the parties would yield an inch. Finally came the decisive moment. Gen. Alken, of South Carolina, had constantly gained in strength until his vote had reached 103. His friends, who had formerly rejected the plurality, were now in a mood for its adoption. The refution was passed on February 2, and ordite famelt ballot Alken received 100 votes, while Banks received 103, and, having a plurality, was declared elected. After that the business of the House was conducted in order and with propriety;

At the conclusion of Gen. Banks's address he was loudly applauded and enthusiastically cheered. Republicans, Whigs, Americans, and

The next speaker introduced was HON, GALUSHA A. GROW, non. Galushia A. Grow,
the veteran from Pennsylvania. He was
also loudly cheered. He referred graphically to the bitter conquest, the final victory for Banks, the wild scene in the gallery at the annouscement of the decision,
and the firmness, courage, and impartiality
with which Gen. Banks presided during that
and succeeding esssions.

and succeeding sessions.

He waspauceeded by Senator Sherman, of Ohio. As he stepped to the front of the chairman's desk he was loudly cheered. Then followed a buist of spontaneous applause repeated and continued. For several minutes the senator waited in vain for an opportunity to make an address. Each time he ventured to speak he was intertime he ventured to speak he was inter-rupted by the vociferous reception accorded him. Finally on appeals by several of the members quiet was restored and the sen-ator given an opportunity. He con-fessed his surprise at seeing so many generations present, but he would fell the young men that they would never live to see such as those who were in the thirty-fourth Congress. The old parties in an eyil hour committed errors which forever broke their power. They failed to act at the right time, and the Republican party

When he first served in the thirty-fourth Congress the survivors, whom he saw around him, were younger than that they are now; in fact, he was younger himself.

The feeling which animated the men who were elected to the thirty-fourth Congress was not so much to break as to prevent the spread of slavery. In that Congress there were 110 members who acted with the Republicans, and of those 103 voted for Banks. He was thankful so many of them survived the storms of thirty-three years. They elected Banks, not from expediency or as a compromise, but chose him because he was the only man fit to preside. He said he had never seen his equal in firmness or courage, though he had seen many since.

The members were united and formed a new party. He remembered that at one TOOK THEIR PLACE AND ORUSHED SLAVERY.

The members were united and formed a new party. He remembered that at one time Cate, of North Carolina, wanted to adjourn the flouse, but when the first man voted "No," he shouted, "Say no more; count 101." They vote solidly on great questions from principle, and on small ones for disciplice. The Republican party then marched to the tone of the Union, and from that time forth it grew stronger, until in 1860 it resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. They could turn with gride to the history of the Republican party. The speaker believed in the courage and endurance of the men who formed that party. He was glad to see and welcome them, and hoped their shadows would never grow less.

less.
A reaction, such as will come with the ebb and flow on great political questions, came after the thirty-fourth Congress, and the Democratic party controlled the thirty-fifth Congress, when they elected Orr Speaker. They organized against the peace of the country and planned to DEPRIVE THE PROPLE OF THEIR RIGHTS. But the people rose in mass against the tyranny, and at the next election Abraham

Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and a majority of the lower house of Congres was composed of Republicans. Soon this party had control of both houses through the abandonment by the Democratic senators of their duty.

Turning to the portrait of Thaddeus Stevens he said: "If Gladstone and Pitt were the commoners of England then this man (Stevens) was the great commoner of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fith congresses. His courage and iron will were marvelous." Then followed the great criss of the nation. It was at this time that heroes were created, and then was shown the great capacity of this government, demonstrating that the nation was as strong in war as in peace, and was able to cope with any enemy, whether at home or abroad. He cloquently referred to the magnificent soldiery of the country drawn almost entirely from the ranks of civil life. Their achievements were graphically depicted. No boy when he reads the history of this time a century hence but will glory in the achievements of these men. The terrible ordeal was safely passed, but only when every rebel was compelled to lay down his arms in unconditional surrender. Even now our friends, who were our enemies then, rejoice in the results of the war and glory in its conclusions that elavery can never again exist in the United States. He predicted that the time would speedily come when all the results of the war will be gracefully acknowledged, and then every man shall have the right to vote as he chooses and have his vote counted as it is cast. He passed over the recontruction period briefly, excusing its shortcomings by saying the men in power at that time had not the wisdom to do the best they could, and the logical results will come in due time. The wonderful results of that period are shown in the present condition of this country, with its 60,000,000 of the freest and happiest people on earth. Look at Washington. At that time it was dominated by southern influence. It had no improvements, no pawements, no sewers. To day it is a mag

Congress.
The next speaker introduced was

MR. CUMBACK, OF INDIANA.

He referred to several pleasant reminiscences of that body and then alluded to Senator Sharman's speech, saying, "If I was for Sherman then, I am enthusiastically forthm now," He also alluded to the fact that he was the only surviving member of the thirty-fourth Congress from Indiana or any of the states west of it. The Republican members of that Congress were held together by the cohesive power to resist slave domination. The contest so concentrated resulted in the organization of the Republican party, and we old men are the charter members of the Republican party which gave a new civiliza-MIL CUMBACK, OF INDIANA.

organization of the Republican party, and we old men are the charter members of the Republican party which gave a new civilization and will continue it. True, there was a little check three years ago, but that will be all right next time. He also said he was first on his electoral ticket and the first man to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President.

He was not one of those who believed that those who fought for the Union were half right and half wrong, and those who sought to destroy it were half wrong and half right. He believed that those who stood by the fleg were oternally right, and those who sought to trail it in the dust were eternally wrong. Instead of going around prating about their lest cause and their trampled rights they should think of Dr. Watt's hymn, "And are we wretches still allve" He referred to the suppression of the ballot in the south, and said the time would come when any attempt to trample on the rights of the people and suppress suffrage the people would rise in their might and rebuke the outrage.

J. H. Campbell, of Penesylvania, spoke of the great benefit the Republican National League would be to the Republican party. Such an organization was needed at the capital of the nation to spread its influence through the country.

Brief addresses were also made by Sanator Morrill, Russell Sage of New York, Gen. Schenck, ex-Senator A. H. Cragin of New Hampebire, and Representative Reed of Maine.

Among the prom'nent members, of Con-

Reed of Maine.

Among the prom'nent members of Congress present were Senators Palmer, Hiscock, Cullom, Chace, Aldrich, Dawes, Dolph, Hoar, Platt, Sawyer, Wilson, and Stewart; Representatives Boutclie, Reed, Perkins, Atkinson, Williams, Baker, Butterworth, Cutcheon, Dorsey, Hires, Houk, Wade, Williams, of Ohlo, and many others. The Logan Invincibles, of Baltimors, were given a banquet at the League House after the reunion, and it proved an enjoy-sble occasion. Among the visitors from the monumental city were Frank G. Dunburst, president of the Invincibles, Col. T. F. Lanny, W. W. Foster, Lewis Hockmeyer, Charles G. Kelly, Wm. F. Marine, and some twenty others.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

Two Views from the San Francisc

Chamber of Commerce. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.-The chamber ommerce recently appointed a committee to consider the subject of tariff affecting the sugar interests on the Pacific coast. The committee has prepared two reports which will be submitted to the chamber of commerce to-morrow. The majority report advocates that the present tariff be maintained, and a strong protection plank is included in a resolution which will be presented.

The minority report proposes that the duty on raw sugar be partially or cultrely taken off, and that a compensating bounty be paid for domestic sugar, claiming that this would afford protection to producers in California and elsewhere in the United States. consider the subject of tariff affecting the

Many Bales of Cotton Burned. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1 .- A fire broke out CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—A fire broke out at the Union wharf this afternoon in a compartment of the Union cotton press, containing twelve hundred bales of cotton, all of which was destroyed. The famos then communicated to the next compartment, where 800 bales additional were destroyed or damage. The eleven other compartments, with a capacity of more than 1,300 bales, were saved by the exertions of the fire department. The loss, including that on buildings, is about \$100,000, fully insured, mostly in northern and eastern companies.

Murdered His Wife.

New York, Feb. 1.—Joseph Mocci, at Italian barner, shot his wife in the back three times this afternoon at the house of her parents, 308 East One Hundred and Seventh street, where they were living. She died soon after. Mocot ifed and has not yet been cap-tured. The woman was 22 years old, and had a 2-year-old child. The shooting was the re-sult of a quarrel arising from the wife's refusal to leave the city with her husband.

Compounding a Felony.

Toronto, Ost., Feb. 1.—Summonses have been issued against ex-Mayor Manuing, Manueger Strathey, of the Traders Bank, Solicitor ager Strainey, or the Traners bank, solutions Shelling, of the bank, and Elias Rogers, a coal merchant, for compounding a felony in de-stroying forged promissory notes made by one Selby, a brother in-law of Rogers, The notes were found in the cellar of the Traders' Bank.

Prominent Journalist Dead. Galveston, Tex., Feb. 1.—Cvrus S, Oberly, a prominent journalist of Texas, and for several years connected with the Galveston News, died suddenly this morning at Houston. He was the younger brother of Civil Service Commissioner Oberly. He served with Terry's confederate rangers. He was ano of the most brilliant and popular writers of the southwest.

An Unseaworthy Vessel. NEW YORK, Feb. L.—The custom house in-spectors of foreign steam vessels will refuse to grant clearance papers to the steamer Alex-andria, from the West Indies, until she is put in a seaworthy condition. A succession of storms has rendered the steamer unsafe.

Higher Wages Demanded. Wilsington, Del., Feb. 1.—The Hodearriers' Association has given notice that after May I they will demand \$1.50 for hodearriers, and \$2.25 for mortar men per day of nine hours. PAPAL INTERFERENCE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE POPE'S ADVICE TO THE IRISH PILGRIMS.

Causes Much Suppressed Excitement and Exhaustive Discussion-Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Weish Interested.

LONDON, Feb. 1.-The intimation apparently conveyed by the pope in his speech to the Irish pilgrims, whom he reeived to-day, that it would be impossible to settle the Irish question upon lines dentical with those forming the basis of the settlement of the vatican's differences with Prussia has caused a great deal of suppressed excitement and excited exsaustive discussion in church circles in Rome, and will doubtless excite an intense feeling of surprise and dismay among the Irish priesthood and people when the speech is printed to-morrow. It is known that Cardinal Manning, Bishop Walsh, and many other English and Irish prelates deprecate any interference on the part of the vatican in Irish political matters, and will exert themselves to the exnaustion of every possibility to prevent his hollness from ordering the Irish clergy to cease agitating the home rule cause on the atrength of Mgr. Persico's report. A very large majority of the Catholic clergy in Ireland are natives of the country, though they are not unaulmous in support of home rule. Almost without exception the Irish priests who are opposed to home rule have been boycotted by their parishioners, and this fact augers ill for the success of any effort on the part of the vatican to compel the priesthood to sink their parishioners, and this fact augers ill for the success of any effort on the part of the vatican to compel the priesthood to sink their parishiotism in devotion to the church and blind obedience to the commands of its head. If the pops attempts to withdraw the clergy from the home rule fight the people will be almost certain to exert a counter pressure upon them that they will not be able to withetand, though such pressure would hardly be necessary in most cases, since disregard of the valican's behest would be the rule among the clergy rather than the exception. This is the situation which it is believed Cardinal Manning and his colleagues have presented to his holiness, and it remains to be seen whether or not the wise counsel of the Irish hierarchy will prevail over the evident desire of the vatican to curry favor with the English government at the expence of the suffering clergy and laity of Ireland.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the deputation which called upon him to-day to urge the adoption of some means of ameliorating the condition of employed and unemployed workmen gives hope that immediate relief for a large number of these sufferers may be forthcoming. The premier received the deputation in the most cordial manner, and after listening to their presentation of the situation promised a careful and immediate consideration of the subject by himself and his colleagues to the end of devising a remedy for the prevailing distress. He expressed his conviction, however, that the system of rate-supported workshops greatly aggravated the condition of the laborer and the artisan. Cardinal Manning concurred in the views expressed by the premier, but said that in view of the fact that th clergy in Ireland are natives of the country, though they are not unsuf-

tant point to be considered was the relief of the unfortunate, he would submit the proposition that the government provide work for the unemployed in times of great depression and destitution, which proposition Lord Salisbury promised to consider.

The police express the utmost confidence in the conviction of Callan and Harkins, and make no concealment of their elation at the prospect of their condemnation. The evidence is thus far overwhelmingly against the priseners, and it is difficult to see how they can escape the full penalty of the law. Five mysterious arrests have been made by the London police, and it is believed they were made in connection with gigantic forged bonds, frauds in which Ringgold Cooper, the American who was recently arrested in Parls for a forgery upon the London and Westminster Bank, was the principal.

Mr. Cov. M. P. was today sentinged to

pul.

Mr. Cox, M. P, was to day sent need to
one month's imprisonment for inciting
tenants to conspiracy. He was lodged in one month's imprisonment for inciting tenants to conspiracy. He was lodged in the Limerick jail. There was no demonstration. Father McKenna has been arrested for denouncing the magistrate who tried Mr. Cox as a dog, scoundrel, black-

guard, and traitor.

Lord Ripon and John Morley arrived at

Lord Ripon and John Morley arrived at Kingstown to-day, where they received an address from the commissioners and an enthusiastic greeting from the crowd. After a short stay they proceeded to Dublin. The pope's desire expressed to the Irish pilgrims for the settlement of the Irish pilgrims for the settlement of the Irish question is interpreted as meaning that the pope advises Irishmen to make peace with England.

The foundation stone of the Irish National Church at Rome was laid to-day. Archbishop Ryan assisted at the ceremonies and delivered an oration.

T. D. Sullivan was released from Tullamore jail to-day. He was enthusiastically greeted by an immense crowd. In a speech after his release from prison he said that he once desired a greater measure of independence for Ireland, but now thought that Mr. Gladstone's proposals were a fair compromise, and would unlite the two nations in peace and good-fellowship. He urged the people to join the National League and to meet secretly if they could not meet openly.

John L. Sullivan, replying to the pro-

League and to meet secretly if they could not meet openly.

John L. Sullivan, replying to the proposals of Flemming, the manager of Jem Smith, says he would prefer to fight Smith in the prize ring with bare knuckles, the number of speciators to be limited on each side, and the battle to take place a fortnight after his meeting with Mitchell.

Lord Hartington has issued a circular to the dissident members of the house of commons, saying that important business will require their presence immediately upon the opening of parliament. A cabinet council will be held on Friday for the purpose of molding the statements to be made in the speech from the throne. The ministerial circle is confident that the reference to the foreign situation will be optimistic in tone. The speech will also congratulate parliament upon the improved condition of Ireland, upon the general revival in trade, and upon the lopeful prospects for the national finances.

THE GOVERNMENT SURRENDERS.

THE GOVERNMENT SURRENDERS. BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The tone of the government organs on the auti-socialist bill indicates a complete surrender by the government and a willingness to accept a two years' prolongation of the operative period of the present law and to abandon the oftensive amendments.

of the present law and to abandon the offensive amendments.

Prince Bismarck is expected to speak on
the military bill on Friday next.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that the war
office has advised the government of the
necessity of a serious inquiry as to whother
or not the security of the eastern frontier
imperatively demands an extension of the
strategic railways.

The crown prince went on a long excursion to-day to Ospedalatti. He was accompanied by the crown princess, the Duke
of Hesse, the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen,
and Dr. Mackenzie.

Soldiers' Home Investigation. (Special to the National Republican,)
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. L.-A resolution assed by the state senate to-day calling on the New York senators in Congress to have or-dered an investigation into the method of purchasing supplies for the Soldiers' Home at Washington.

Denied the Application for Supervisors. WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 1.—Judge Wales has denied the application of certain Republicans for the appointment of supervisors to scruti-nize the registration now in progress.

Fulton Barred Out, executive committee of the Concordia says their hall cannot be used for Rev. Justin D. Fulton's lecture against Roman Catholics, as advertised. BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.-The chairman of the

SHE VIELDED TO HIS DESIRE. Accommodating the Pastor Got Eva

Parker Into Trouble. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The congregation of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city have for some time past been annoyed over a rumor affecting the morality of their pastor, Rev. J. P. Brushiugham. It has now broken out into a scandal that has caused great excitement not only in church

postor, Rev. J. P. Brushingham. It has consed great excitement not only in church circles, but citizens generally have made it the topic of discussion, and each side has its supporters. To add further fuel to the flames, this afternoon Miss Eva Barker, about 18 years of age, who recently became a mother, aware out a warrant for the uninistea, charging him with being the father of her child. In her behalf it is claimed that some welvo monthsayo the pastor induced her to leave the Baptist Church, of which also had been a member for five years, and unite with his church. Having been placed under his influence at the first studies in the result of the child. In her behalf it is claimed that some welvo monthsayo the pastor induced her to leave the Baptist Church of which in order to distribut tracts and other religious publications. The pastor requested her to viait him has the study, when so distribut tracts and other religious publications. The pastor requested her to viait him has the study, when so distribute tracts and other religious publications in the study of the

OPPOSES THE CLASSIFICATION. Postmaster Judd Coming to Defeat

Congressman Cox's Bill. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-"I am going to Washingpower to defeat the passage of this bill," said Postmaster Judd to-night, regarding the measure recently introduced in the House Postmaster Judd to-night, regarding the measure recently introduced in the House by Congressman Cox, of New York, for the classification of clerks in first-class post-offices and for fixing salaries of the same. "I shall not only consult with the senators and congressmen of Illianis about this impolitic measure, but I shall endeavor to bring all the influence I can to bear upon others and congressmen with whom I am acquainted to prevent its passage. I regard it as a very ill-conceived and imperfect measure, indeed, and for the following reasons: Every individual employed under my authority and direction in the Chicago postoffice with the single exception of the assistant post-master have simply taken their oaths of office as clerks. They reak no higher than that, should this bill go into effect as it stands. I should this bill go into effect as it stands. I should this bill go into effect as it stands. I should this bill go into effect as it stands. Should this bill go into effect as it stands. I should probably within a few days lose the services of men who are by courtesy called superintendents of departments who receive a higher salary than \$1,400 per year, the maximum remuneration mentioned in the grades sought to be eatablished by the bill—and by their resignations the service would become demorralized. Many of these executive heads of departments could readily get in other lines of employment quite as large, if not larger, salaries than they are now getting as postofice employes, but, as they are sworn into office as clerks and could not go beyond the highest grade mapped out by the bill, their salaries would necessarily be reduced to the \$1,400 maximum limit. That is why I am emphatically opposed to the measure. If this fatal defect could be remedied or amended I would be in favor of some of the improvements in the service which the measure suggests as practicable and, for some reasons, desirable."

BANQUET TO GEN. SHERIDAN The Guest of Boston's [Loyal Legion Commandery.
Boston, Mass., Feb. I.—The, reception and

banquet tendered by the military order of the Loyal Legion to Lieut. Gen. Sharidan at the Vendome Re-night was a brilliant affair, al-though in formal in chararacter; there was no speech making. Gen. S. B.Griffin presided over the festivities. The four hundred or more present included every living number of the Loyal Legion in Massachusetts, making it one offithe notable gatherings since the war. Gov. Ames and Congressman Leopold More-were the only invited guests present at the banquet. After the cover had themselves by stuging war songs, relating war reminiscences, and in sacial intercourse. To-morrow den. Sheridan and party will call on the mayor in the forcuon, will visit salem in the atternoon, and in the evening will attend

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

sloper of Pensions Clarke. The many friends of Hon. O. P. G. Clarke, the predecessor of Gen. Black as United States Commissioner of Pensions and widely known throughout the country from his long official connection with the pension office, it regret to learn that he was prostrated Tuesday evening by a severe stroke of paral-

Tuesday evening by a severe stroke of paralysis.

Maj. Clarke has not been in good health for some time, the result of long-continued overwork, and of late, by his physician's advice, has not given any attention to business. Tuesday evening he visited Williams's Art Gallery, and while there met an old friend, Dr. Ames, of Massachusetts, whom he had not seen for some years, and engaged in earnest conversation until the gallery closed, and then stood upon the walk and continued it, sithough reminded by his friend that it was too chilly. While talking he suddenly staggered, but was caught by his friend that it was too chilly. While talking he suddenly staggered, but was caught by his friend, who succeeded in getting him as far as the Rupenticas office. A cab was procured and Maj. Clarke carried home, and his physician, Dr. Hood, called. His condition became constantly worse, and is considered serious.

Mrs. Clarke was absent from home at Antie tam for the night, but was sent for immediately.

Maj. Clarke entered the army from Rhode

Maj. Clarke entered the army from Rhode Island, and came direct from the army to the pension office, where he remained until the advent of the present administration, being promoted nine times, and always without ef-fect on his part.

Logan Memorial Tablet.
On Thursday next the memorial tablet to the late Ma, Gen. John A. Logan will be dedicated in Metropolitan M. E. Church with apicated in Metropolitan M. E. Church with appropriate services. That day will be the sixty-second anniversary of the birthday of the dead here, and enlogistic speeches will be made by Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court; Sonators Ingalis and Voorhees, and Representatives John D. Long, P. J. Henderson, W. M. Springer, and Thomas B. Reed, Rev. Dr J. P. Newman will officiate as chaptain, and music will be rendered by the church choir. The committee in charge consists of Senator Stanford, Sawyer, and Sabin, and Representatives George West and Joseph D. Taylor.

Protest Against the Cutton Seed Oil Bill. JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 1.—The house to-day adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the passage of the Senate bill having for its object the prevention of the us of cotton seed oil as a substitute for hog lard, and proposing to tax the oil and the privilege of manufacturing and dealing therein. The memorialist assert that such a law would tend greatly to impair the use and value of a large product of the cotton states, with no compensation or benefit to the American people, but really to their injury.

AMONG THE COMMITTEES.

Dennis Kearney, the ex-"sand lot orator," will be heard to-day on the Chinese question by the House committee on foreign affairs.

The House committee on public lands did nothing elso yesterday but consider the Thomas resolution on the lapsing Pacific land grants.

Delegate Gifford, of Dakota, argued before the House committee resterday in tavor of ad-mitting North and South Dakota as separate states. Representatives of the American and Adam-Express companies argued yesterday agains-the Cullom interstate express bill which i being considered by the Senate committee or interstate commerce.

The House committee on education gave a hearing yesterday morning to a committee from the convention of the American Association of Educators of the Blind. Arguments were made in favor of government support of institutions for the higher education of the

THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

Some of the Places Where Pleasure

Retroed Vesterday. The reception held resterday at the hospitable home of the Secretary of the Navy proved even more enjoyable than usual—notwiti-standing a large number of callers were drawn inither in the hope of seeing Mrs. Potter, whom it was understood would receive with cven more on opable than usual—notwithstanding a large number of callers were drawn
inither in the hope of seeing Mrs. Potter,
whom it was understood would receive with
the bostess—and a spactous bait room in
which Mrs. Whitney always receives was uncomfortably thit for awhite, making it difficult
to approach the receiving party. Mrs.
Whitney's continue on this occasion was a soft
gown of creamy white faile trummed with
crystal bassementeres and long fosting loops
of white satin ribbon down in trout of the
loog train sairt. Mrs. Bacon stood by her
side in black silk and jet, and a large number of young ladles in prefty evening toilets
were scattered about the room graciously doing
the honors of the mansion. Among them was
Miss Willard, who is Mrs. Ceveland's guest, in
a picturesque gown of soft white cashmere, made with a full waist gathered
at the belt and throat, the latter belung parily open and filed in with old
ince, which formed a most becoming finish to
the necks. A broad blue sash of surals lik was
carelessly itsel sround the waist in large bows
at the back. Toward the close of the reception, when the great rush of guests had departed, Miss Willard was persuaded to sing, and
upon being escorted to the piane by the borretary most sinnly and materially marmed her
audience with several prefty selections
from the German, Baron Zedtwitz accompanying her upon the instrument.
After an outhuslastic oncore Miss Willard
sang a bright little ballad to nor own accompantiment in a sweet, clear soprano voice,
which won all bearers; none seeming mare
appreciative than the box and his wife, who
shood by her side. Others assisting were Miss
Roscerays, Miss Cullium Mrs. Freinont,
the Mysses Tiffany, and Miss Kate Dawis, and
Miss Vale Many gentleman prominent in
political life were present, and a full quota
of social favorites. Miss Padogt, who is still
Mrs. Wiltney's gitest, was our making culls,
but returned about of clock and joined the
reconving party.

Mrs. Senskor Sunford gave a very elaborate
in

Mrs. G. W. Williams, and Srs. are conciled.

Mrs. and Miss Endicott had with them Mrs. Potnam, wife of the fisheries commissioner.

Mrs. Fairchild was assisted among others, by Mrs. Burr. of Casenovia, N. 1.

Mrs. Pickinson had, among others, with her the wife of Prof. Angell, of the fisheries com-

the wife of Prof. Angell, of the fisheries commission.

Mrs. Cleveland held a midday reception yesterday, she shook hands with two hundred men, women, and children in ten minutes.

Mis. Cleveland gave a musicale last night to a few friends.

Mrs. Senator Daniel will not receive to-day, as she will be engaged in calls.

Mrs. Cullom will hold her last reception for the season this atternoon.

Mrs. Carlisle was assisted in her Wednesday reception by a bright houghet of young lastless, a Goszalor El., an of whom were socially grouped around the hostess, who received her guests in a superb robe of electric blue cut velvet, finished in the square neck with while lace and a cluster of rubles and diamonds. As usual, the spartments of the Speaker and his charming wife were throughed with callers throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Parker Mann has issued cards for a tea on Saturday at her home on Hillyer Place.

Mrs. Lament will have as her guest shortly

Mrs. Lamont will have as her guest shortly Miss Warner, who will be so pleasantly re-membered in Washi g on last season. Mrs. John M. Wilson ravo a Junch party resterday in honor or Miss Willard, the presresterday in honor or Miss Villard, the present guest et the wit be house. Those participating were Mrs. Lamont, Mr. Lamphorne, Mrs. Haider, Miss Ejerer and Miss Villar, in adultion to the and hersister, Miss Waller, Total cream and her sister, and the central of carmations, and the central as a mound of pinks and ferns.

Madamia Romoro received her guests last

tions, and the centra — 5 a mound of pluts and ferns.

Madame Romoro received her guests last Tuesday in a magnificent imported costume of garnet faille trimmed with gold lace. She was assisted by Mrs. Menocal in blue satin with side panels of scarlet stripes, and Mrs. Thomas Riggs in electric blue silk and tuile. In the dining room beyond a number of ladles, who attentively offered the hospitalities of the table, included Mrs. Hannegan in white point d'exprit, tastefully trimmed with scarlet veivet fibbon in roseites with long floating ends, who graciously dispensed the tea from the elegant gold service which is always used on these occasions, and at the opposite end of the table Mrs. Willard Warner presided sver the coffee. She were a handsome sown of black velvet with gold vest. Mrs. Hacon, of New York, had charge of the delicious Mexican bunch, for which this charming hostess is so justly celebrated, and looked most attractive in a train dress of rose-color slik, Miss. Foster, in black slik and jet; Miss. Collom, in white slik and sating and brounded panels, loosely caught at the waist with long floating ribbons of the same shade; Miss. Corkhill, in linea turison; in white point d'esprit, with moire ribbon. The large ball room in the rear was open for daucing, and the music of plane and violin tempted many to indinge. The handsome ash buffet which has lately been placed in the dising room, occupying an entire side of the apartment, with its high mrirer, was ornamented with a magnificent set of uepousse silver candelabra and a variety of beautiful articles of the same ware, which the taste of the hostess has added to her list of valuable articles that so adorns the rooms. A large number of callers luggered long in the hospitable home of the Mexican minister.

Mrs. Sonator McPherson will not receive to-day (Thursday.)
Mrs. Gon. Lee. Mrs. Gen. Payne, and Mrs. Arthur Payne will assist Mrs. Sonator Skowart and Mrs. Hooker in reverving Thursday, and after this and their next reception son Thursday. Jan. 9. Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Hooker will not hold any more formal receptions but will receive Irlends informally on any fay thereafter after 5 m.
The ladies the Metropolitan Hotel will give a hoppin the parfors of the hotel commencing at 8:30. From 10 o'clock until mid-night the german will be danced.
Mrs. Senator Manderson will receive at the Portland this afternoon, sestisted by Mrs. Alex. McDonaid Cook, Mrs. Gen. Dandy, Miss King, of Defroit, and several other ladies.

Saengerbund and its members to th number of at least 500, a majority of them ladies, heartily enjoyed the annual festival of that popular organization known as the "fools ball" last night at Edel's Hall. Every one present wore a paper hal or fool's cap. Seven judges in masquerade destume president over the festivities, and whenever the king Mr. Paul Schultzel called for victims to make specches or sing a song from the fool's stand, the unfortunate man was suddenly out off from singing or speech making by the big cover of the stand failing on him. It was fun for all, and was enjoyed by all. At midnight the door was cleared and dancing began, which lasted for several hours. umber of at least 500, a majority of them

ANNAPOLIS, Mr., Feb. 1,--Corp. Ballett the United States Marine Corps, was to-day

CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT. A number of petitions for prohibition it is District were presented in the Senate yes

Senator Dawes introduced a bill yesterday roviding for the appointment of a superin-udent of charities in the District of Colum-The judiciary subcommittee of the Homestrict committee decided vesterday to reort favorably the bill to regulate lusurance the District.

a the District.

The commissioners have addressed Chairman Hemphill, of the House District committee, a lengthy letter in support of H. R. bill 175. "For the relief of the holders of District Columbia special assessment Hon certificates and for other purposes." They say that he measure is a just one, and recommend avorable action upon it. The amount involved as about \$50,000.

ON THE HILL YESTERDAY

THE READING RAILROAD STRIKE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Special Committee to Have Extraordinary Powers-Mr. Rayner Incidentally Spanks Mr. Benedict, of the Government Printing Office - The

Mr. Coke presented a memorial in the Senate yesterday from mercantile men of El Paso, Tex., asking that a reciprocity treaty be entered into with Mexico to prevent the smuggling which is now extensively carried on. Referred to committee on foreign relations. Mr. Frye, from the committee on foreign

relations, reported back (adversely) the bill to develop the resources of Alaska and to open up an overland route between the Julted States, Asiatic Russia, and Japan. Indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills were reported from

A number of bills were reported from several committees.

Mr. Chandler, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a statement as to changes made in the plans of cruisers, the cost thereof, and the reasons therefor. Adopted.

Mr. Frye asked unanimous consent to call up his resolution relating to the dominion of Canada, but Mr. Riddleberger objected.

objected.

The resolution offered by Mr. Call, in-structing the judiciary committee to report legislation necessary to prevent the United States courts (managing railroads through eccivers) from depriving creditors of their liens through receivers' certificates was then taken up, and Mr. Call spoke to it at

then through receivers' certificates was then taken up, and Mr. Call was still speaking, the Blair educational bill was entitled to come up as the unfinished business, but Mr. Blair waived his right so as to let Mr. Call conclude his remarks, which drew from Mr. Riddleberger the saccastic observation that if the senator from New Hampshire would let his bill pass it would pass.

Mr. Riddleberger made an unsuccessful effort to get action on his resolution to change the rule so as to have the pending treaty with Great Britain considered in open session. He incidentally remarked, concerning the Blair educational bill, that if it were taken up now the Senate would be entertained with the views of "school marms," and he was as much opposed to letting "school marms" instruct the Senate about that bill as he was to letting a British commissioner instruct it about the treaty.

The Blair educational bill was then taken

The Blair educational bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pugh made a remarkably able argument in its favor.
The Senate, at 4:55, adjourned.

The Speaker pro tem, presented a memo-rial signed by Mrs. Chief Justice Waite,

The Speaker protem, presented a memorial signed by Mrs. Chief Justice Walte, president of the Woman's National Relief Association, praying that pensions be granted to those engaged in the life-saying service. Referred.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sowden, Pennsylvania, from the committee on accounts, reported an insufficient number of committee rooms in the House wing of the capitol and authority was given to reat rooms in the Congressional Hotel for the use of the committees on Indian depredation claims and the deventh census.

A bill to extend the leave of absence of employes in the government printing office to thirty days in each year was passed, after an amendment had been defeated which had for its object the authorizing of the public printer to pay any of the employes the money equivalent for the leave.

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the committee on commerce on the proposed investigation of the Reading strike.

Mr. Clardy, chairman of the committee, representing the majority, opposed the idea of an investigation and proposed to authority

representing the majority, opposed the idea of an investigation and proposed to submit the matter to the interstate commerce commission. commission.

Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, from the mi-nority, demanded, on behalf of the \$2,000 starving employes of the Reading road, a full investigation by Congress. He ridi-

the Interstate commerce commission, and said: "You might as well refer it to the Chinese embassy or to the public printer; you will get it back just as soon." (Loud laughter and applause.)
After some discussion Mr. Clardy with After some discussion Mr. Clardy withdrew his recommendation, and when the various amendments and substitutes were consolidated the resolution to investigate was passed. A special committee of five members are to be appointed to investigate forthwith the extent, causes, and effect upon interstate commerce, of the continued failure by the Reading Railroad Company to transport such commerce, and to report to the House any such bill as they may think proper. They are also to investigate the trouble between the coal corporations and the miners.

The House adjourned at 3:10.

THE MILITARY REGIME. one of Col. Ludlow's Little Scheme

Nipped in the Bud. Commissioner Webb has sent Mr. Isaac D. "The commissioners are advised that an order has been given to you to change the grates and ide linings in thirty-six fornaces in public school buildings in this District to adapt them

side linings in thirty-six furnaces in public school buildings in this District to adapt them to the use of hard coal and direct me to notify you that if you have such an order it was issued without the knowledge and exists without the authority of the board of commissioners, and that no work will be parmitted thereunder.

These contracts are the ones which Senator Dawes's resolution, recently offered in the Senate, proposes to inquire into, Building Imprector Entwiste, in a letter to the commissioners, dated Jan. Selast, states that he, under instructions from Col. Ludlow, made a report to the latter on Dec. 19, 1887, noon the number of "Ruttan" furnaces adequate for the use of soft coal in the public school buildings, and he also, as directed, reported the cost per furnace, as estimated by Isaac D. Smead & Co., to change their construction to adapt them to the use of hard coal. On Dec. 27 he reported that the thirty-six furnaces would cost \$1,548 to change them. He then told the engineer commissioner that there was no fund available for the expenditure, the only one being the "repair" fund on public schools, and that was very low. Col. Ludlow proposed to Mr. Smead that if he did the work and could wait until after July I next the money would then be paid han out of the repair fund. Mr. Smead assented to the proposition, and was about communicing to reconstruct the furnaces. Mr. Entwisia concluded his letter as follows: "This oblice being transferred from the engineer department and time septenditure for a large amount I think it my duty to state the case, as he is working simply on a letter from Col. Ludlow. There are, 1 duly to state the case, as he is working along a letter from Col. Ludlow. There a believe, copies of his correspondence sinead and my report in the cogineer demonst.

M. B. Harlow, treasurer of Mount Vernon Avenue Association, vesterday received the folowing telegram from State Senator Moore in egard to the Mount Vernon avenue charter. The smendment serves no good purpose: I do not approve it; will delay action for the pres-

The R, and D, Railroad Company yesterday, and the amount (SS 000) decreed to be paid by the W., O, and W, railroad to the bond-holders of the Washington and Ohio, Judge Charles E. Staat, of this city, was the counsel for the bondholders.

The Farmers Agricultural Association of porther Northelm (1973) and the Counsel for the bondholders.

The farmers Agricultural Association to the 13st matant to consider matters relating to agricultural interests.

he listinstant to consider matters relating to gricultural interests.

Mr. George T. Worthington, who at one time was engaged in business force, died at his nome near this city on Tuesday evening last of parayrals, in the 68th year of the age. The deceased was at one time a member of the city council.

The committee on charter and legislation of the Mount Vernon Association have been called upon to meet in this city at 12 m.

been called span to need in this city as 12 m, to morrow.

To day is the day appointed by the weather prognosticator for that regulator of the next six weeks of weather, the ground hog, to but in his appearance. It is to be hoped that that gentleman will fail to see his shadow.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, Who Sacrifices His Rank to Love. Amid the rumors of wars reaching us

from Europe comes a sweet and romantic ove story. Prince Oscar, of Sweden, is about to accompany his mother, Queen Sophia, and his betrothed, Miss. Munck, to



England, where the young people will be

England, where the young people will be married. In becoming the husband of his afflarced the prince will forfeit his rights to the throne and his privileges as a member of the royal family. His title of royal highness and Duke of Gotland he will also lay down, with the allowance voted him by the diet, or parliament, of his country. He must also resign his palace at Stockholm. In short, he will be virtually unprinced, but the barren title of Prince Bernadotte he will be permitted to use.

The object of the devotion manifested in these astonishing sacrifices is Miss Munck, a Swedish beauty of little or no fortune, daughter of an officer in the army. She was a mail-of-honor to Prince Oscar's elder brother's wife when she contracted an engagement of marriage with a young officer. The match was broken off and the young lady retired from court for a time. Upon her return she met Prince Oscar, who had recently come back from a two years' trip in the royal Swedish trigate Vanadis. The attentions of the royal sailor to Miss Munck were marked, and she retired from court the second time, declining to receive his addresses, as her marriage to him would involve the loss of his royal dignities and more substantial advantages. She then took charge of a ward in a charity hospital of the Swedsh capital, where, after great perseverance in his search for her, he found her. When his his suit was rewarded with the knowledge that she loved him, Miss Munck persisted in her intention not to marry. Prince Oscar then sought the offices of his royal mother in promoting the success of his passion, and won her consent to his union with its

that she loved him, Miss Munck persisted in her intention not to marry. Prince Oscar then sought the offices of his royal mother in promoting the success of his passion, and won her consent to his union with its object. His father sanctioned his addresses only after a long delay, being naturally reluctant, as a king and a man of the world, to yield to his son's wish to become merely a private citizen. In time, however, his sanction to the approaching nuptials was obtained. The engagement of the young couple followed immediately after the consent of the queen had been gained.

The prince who sacrifices royalty to love was born Nov. 15, 1859. He is the son of Oscar II, relgning king of Sweden and Norway, and Queen Sophia, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. He is commander in the Swedish navy, and won his rank in the usual course of service and promotion. His marriage will not interfere with the prosecution of his naval duties. In person Oscar is a man of exceptionally noble size and proportions. He stands six feet six inches in height. His hair and beard are blonde. The lovers make a handsome nair, and their appearance respectively of manly noblility and feminine grace and lovellners is proper to the subjects of a delightful romance. The first representative of the royal line to which Oscar belongs was Carl NIV, his great-grandfather, who was originally a private soldier in the French army. His name then was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte. He was born at Pau, in the south of France, Fr. in private soldier he became one of Napoleon Bonaparte's marshals. Being offended with the great emperor he left the army in disgust. In 1810 he was elected crown prince and helr to the throne of Sweden on condition of his becoming a Protestant. Eight years after he ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway. During bis reign of twenty-six years he won for himself the character of a wise and good king.

SEWER PIPE MANUFACTURERS Invoke Aid from Congress to Protect

Their Business. About twenty-five delegates from the eastern About twenty-five delegates from the eastern and western divisions of the United Sewer Pipe Manufacturers' Association met at the Ebbitt House yesterday, and held three informat meetings, President Wm. D. Stewart and Secretary Wm. Pollion, of the eastern division, and Frosident D. E. Hill and Secretary F. H. Hendricks, of the western division, were among those present. The meeting was called here for the purpose of appearing before Congress, and endeavoring to seeme necessary legislation from that body for the better protection of their business. A committee waited on Maj. McKinley last evening, and to-day other representatives will be called upon. A series of resolutions; was adopted stating their grievances, and they will be bresented to Congress at an early date.

The duty on sewer pipe is 25 per cent. all valorem, and if the goods of foreign manufacture were admitted at that duty and classified by the American value no fault would exist. But the foreign manufacturer adopts various divices to get his goods into this market, such as undervaluation and shipping as 'mixed' goods. Besides, it is well known that the loreign manufacturer secures the services of a whole family for less money than the home employer pays to one man. So this committee will urge upon tongress the necessity of admitting these goods only upon the American standardo valuation. and western divisions of the United Sewer Pipe

NO FISHERIES TREATY

Bas as Yet Been Sent to the Sen-

lioth at the white house and the Department of State it was stated yesterday that there was no truth whatever in the report recently put no truth whatever in the report recently put in circulation that the President had sent to the Senate a message in regard to the Canadian lisheries, transmitting a draft of a treaty. Secretary Bayard, in response to an inquiry, said that if a treaty on the schiect had been sent to the Senate it was without his knowledge. Assistant Secretary Rives thought the fact that the lisheries commission was in session at the department yesterday the best possible proof that they had not yet concluded their labors.

After the President With a Bull Dog. After the President With a Bull Dog. The police were all day resterday on the lockout for the crank who came here with a big white bull dog to collect a sum of money from the President. Near 120-clock last night Officer Gregg arrested him fon Pennsylvanta accente, near Four-and-achaif street. At the station house he said his name was Abraham bases, a Russian by birth, and that he came here from New York for the purpose of getting \$5,000 due him by the government, which the President, he claims, holds from him.

Fire in Barnum's Clothing Store,

The Weather. For the District of Columbia, Maryiaud, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina— Slightly warmer, fair weather, light to fresh winds generally shifting to easierly.

Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 14.07; 3 p. m., 13.07; 10 p. m., 13.07; mean temperature, 54.07; maximum, 35.07; minimum, 17.07; mean relative humidity, 79.07; total precipitation, 50 inches. winds generally shifting to casterly.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER

BAD WHISKY AND JEALOUSY COME NEAR CAUSING MURDER.

Bullets That Happily Falled to Perform the Desired Purpose-Flight of the Would-be Assassin-He Enjoys an Ugly Criminal Record.

The bakery and residence of George Hu !son, No. 405 Eleventh atreet southeast, was the scene last night of a premeditated at-tempt at murder, and it seems almost miraculous that it did not succeed. What renders the affair more terrible is that t was the attempt of one brother to take the life of another. At 0:05 o'clock Edward

was the attempt of one brother to take the life of another. At 0:05 o'clock Edward Hudson, a son of the proprietor, entered the bakery shop where his brother George was employed, and suproaching him said: "Now, George, i'll get even; say your prayers," and before any of the workmen could interfere dred four or five shots from his revolver at his brother. Two of them took effect, and George fell to the floor, Belleving that he had succeeded, the assassin hurriedly left the shop, and escaped. Dr. E. A. Adams was called, and succeeded in extracting the bullets. One of them struck on the index finger of the right hand and buried itself in tax palm. The other struck; just back and above the right ear, glanced around and was found in the neck just below the law bone. When the REPUBLICAN representative called at the house at 10 o'clock last night the wounded man was resting easily, and in Dr. Adams's option his wounds were not necessarily fatal unless fever should set in.

The only motive to be assigned was that of envy or jealousy. George Hudson, the wounded man, is described as a steady, sober, and industrious man; is married, and has been employed as foreman in his father's bakery for many years, he is 25 years of age and lives at 422 Eleventh street southeast. On the other hand, Edward, the would be assussin, is a dissoluted drunken man, of 23 years of age; is married and lives on Thirteenth street, between I and K streets southeast. His record is well known to the people of that section, and less than a year ago he was sent to jall for six months for an attempt to kill his wife. He wrote an earnest letter to his father, promising to do better, and his father got him released and gave him a place in his bakery. He stayed there about three months and then left and either employed in Mrs. Smith's bakery at 30 North Capitol street. Since leaving his father's employ he has frequently mate threats of killing his brother, and recently tried to all him with a kuife. He has been employed in Ars. Smith's bakery, at 50 Nort

The reporter called at the house of the younger brother late last night and was informed that he had left there about \$\frac{3}{2}\circ{c}{1}\c

SEEKING INFORMATION

District Commissioners. The following letter was received yesterday the offices of the District commissione and as it refers very pointedly to a matter of no small interest to the people of the District,

it is printed in full: It is printed in full:

House or Representatives U.S. Washington, D.C. Jan.31 ASSS—To the Hox, Board or District Commissioners, Washington, D.C. draidener, I inclose herewith a copy of a presemble and resolution which was by the House referred to this committee for report. The presamble points out the cause of complaint. In order that we may be advised in the premises, I respectfully request that you inform this committee.

Trespectfully request that you inform this committee.

First, Whether such published maps are based upon efficial plats or data obtained from, or furnished by your honorable board, or any member or employe thereof, and Second. Whether by authority or direction of your honorable board or any member thereof any, and if so, what streets, avanues, roads, or other highways have been platted, located, or projected changing others already opened and established, and with reference to which buildings have been erected and other improvements made; and which buildings have been erected and other improvements made; and if so, what streets, avenues, roads, or other highways have been platted, located or projected, changing others already opened and established, and with reference to which buildings have been expected and other improvements made; and Fourth. By what suthority the same was done. Yours respectfully.

Samuel I Randat.

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

The preamble which is referred to in the above communication as containing the cause of complaint, was, with the following resolution, offered in the house on Monday, by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio:

"Whereas several publishers have issued maps of the suburban region about Washington, nirporting to be compiled from official maps and data, which represent many of the streets and avenues, projected through private property and through many private readences, without regard to the direction of present authorized legal lines of subdivision, and in very general disregard of private rights; therefore

"Resolved, That the committee on appropriations be and it is hereby, instructed to make inquiry into this matter, and report the essential facts of the case to the House in connection with its presentation of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of streets and avenues and other thoroughfares of the District of Columbia."

To day the committee of citizens, whose remonstrance to the President caused Col. Ludlow's removal, will call upon the commissioners, and present the resolutions passed by the indignation meeting of iot owners held sometime sgo. To-morrow they will wait upon the District committees of both Senate and House, and will lay before them a complete statement of their grievances.

The Bischoff Concert.

The Bischoff Concert.

The third concert in the Bischoff course was given last night at the First Congregational given last night at the First Congregational Church to an immense audience. The Schubert quartette of Chicago, assisted by Miss Eva Emmet Wycoti, merzo-soprano, and Miss Lay, planist, rendered an excellent programme in a very pleasing manner. The quartette is a model organization, and the rendition of each allotted member was succeeded by loud and prolonged recalls. Their first work was, "Renember now thy creator," by Rhodes the vocalization was exquisite, and both shading and phasing were of the most perfect order. The encores given by the quartette were of a very popular description, and they spoiled the taste of the audience for other Miss Wycoff's songs of Miss Lay's instrumental solos. Mr. lott's "I'm a Romer' was deservedly encored, and, in response, he sang "Rocked in the Cradie of the Deep' in such a masterly and beautifully sympathetic manner that the old and too familiar air was a revelation to many who had often heard it tortured by some aspiring amateur. The Schubert Quartette can fill the biggest house in Washington solely by their merit as wocalists.

National Fe neibles' "At Home." The "at home" of the National Fencibles was a very picasant affair last night. The hall of the Rifles was beautifully decorated for the of the Rines was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and added to this was an orchestra, furnishing excellent music. Lieut Lee B. Mosher, chairman of the executive committee, was assisted in his duties by Mesars, J. C. McKeever, W. W. Mortimer, Jos. G. Stelle, and James Watson, and to them credit is due for the success of the occasion.

Both Legs Cut Off. A white man, believed to be Charles W. Foulke, was run over by au engine on the rope creek road resterday aftermoon has two miles north of Collington, having both legs cut of "Ie was brought to this city, and died while being conveyed to Providence Hospital. The police are auxious to find same of his friends. Pope Creek road yesterday afternoon just two-

Great Vintage of 1884. Great Vintage of 1884.
This remarkable vintage of G. H. Mosh & Co.'s Extra Day Unampages, the direct for a mumber of years, is now imported into this market and propounced by connaissants unsurpassed for excellence and bonquet. If a proved by the chemical analysis of Prof. B. Ogden Doremus to conjain in a marked degree less alcohol than other prominent brands, therefore the purest and most wholesome